The author also recorded the effects of ozone in another form. He had made use of the ozonized water (as prepared by Condy), and found its influence in retarding the pulse considerable. In reference to a belief still prevalent amongst some members of the profession that ozone was a high oxide of hydrogen, the author remarked that he had used the peroxide of hydrogen (prepared by Messrs. Bullock), and found that it exerted no special influence on the pulse, which was more often accelerated than retarded under its use, which seemed to corroborate the conclusions of Dr. Andrews, who showed (in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, vol. cxlvi. p. 1 *et seq.*) that ozone was not an oxide of hydrogen, but simply an allotropic modification of oxygen. Of the 20 cases in which ozonized oil was given, in 11 the pulse was reduced more than 20 beats a minute; in 4, upwards of 10 beats; in 1, no effect was produced; and in 1 only was any permanent acceleration observed, and this could only be fully accounted for by disturbing circumstances. Of the 7 cases in which ozonized water was given, in 3 the pulse was lowered more than 20 beats, in 3 about ten beats, and in 1 it was at one time retarded and at another accelerated. Dr. Thompson drew special attention to the importance of the inquiry as connected with the treatment of phthisis, since, in this disease, anything that could retard the excessive rapidity of the vital changes would likewise check the development and progress of the disease. He showed that this had long been realized by the profession, and mentioned several remedies that had been used for this end, especially digitalis, which, though useful in some cases, was greatly inferior to ozone, being both less certain in its action, and often dangerous, from its cumulative tendency; while ozone exerted on the heart, not a depressing, but a strengthening and invigorating influence. It was suggested that the explanation of the remarkable effect of ozone in phthisis might be found in the greater affinity which phthisical blood had with oxygen—an affinity which it also preserved when in the allotropic form of ozone. Before concluding, the author alluded to a paper recently published by a French physician, *On the Use of Ozonized Oil of Turpentine in Hemoptysis*, in which the suggestions made by Dr. Theophilus Thompson, in 1859, had been followed, and observed that he had himself prescribed turpentine with ozonized cod-liver oil in hemoptysis with much benefit.—*Med. T. and Gaz.*, March 9, 1861.

13. *Acetate of Lead for Pneumonia.*—Prof. STROHL, of Strasbourg, extols the use of acetate of lead in cases of pneumonia, as much preferable to antimony or any of the more ordinary plans of treatment. He prescribes the acetate of lead in repeated doses of from three to seven and a half grains. At the commencement, if the patient be plethoric, he orders a bleeding from the arm, but in most cases he is satisfied with cupping or leeches. As soon as the symptoms begin to improve, the lead is omitted, and resolution is left to nature, the patient's strength being, at the same time, supported by nourishing diet.—*Brit. Med. Journ.*, 27 April, 1861, from *Gaz. des Hôp.*, Feb. 28, 1861.

14. *Arseniate of Soda in Scrofula.* By Dr. BOUCHUT.—The manifestations of the scrofulous diathesis are all exceedingly inveterate, and the treatment directed for their cure is only too often unsuccessful. All forms of scrofula, however, are not equally obstinate. The tertiary forms, which appear as tuberculosis, are generally incurable; of the other forms, whether primary or secondary, those which affect the bones are especially tenacious and of long duration; and, in truth, it is only over the mucous, glandular, and cutaneous manifestation of scrofula, that therapeutics can exert any decided power. The author has used, in turn, all the medicines usually reputed anti-scrofulous: iodine, mercury, iron, baryta, bromine, extract of walnut leaves, cod oil, arsenic, etc.; but, of all these agents, the arseniate of soda has appeared to him to be, under the circumstances which he describes, the most energetic and the most efficacious. In suitable doses, arsenic is one of the best *tonics* and *corroborants* we possess; it is only in too large doses, or when its use is too long continued, that it deserves to figure as an *alterative.* As a tonic it is an admirable succedaneum of iron, quinine, and cod-liver oil; and is of great service in the majority of organic and nervous cachexiæ. In the scrofulous cachexia it is an excellent remedy; and under its

influence children ordinarily regain their appetite, strength, and colour. In such cases there is amelioration only; but the cases where it cures are those in which the diathesis has not as yet produced a cachectic condition, and where the local manifestations are superficial and confined to the skin, the mucous membranes, and suppurated lymphatic glands. Beyond these, in tuberculosis and the diseases of bones, it is only a good palliative. But, although thus limited, the therapeutic effects have considerable importance. It is no slight matter to be able to abridge the duration of a coryza, an ophthalmia, or the suppurations of glands, cutaneous ulcers, otorrhœas, leucorrhœas, etc., which depend upon the scrofulous constitution. The author possesses a number of facts relating to such cases, as well as to scrofulous perforation of the palate, reputed syphilitic, suppurating cervical glands (formerly called *écrouelles*), etc. The result in all of them was the same; a rapid cicatrization of the sores was always observed.

In all these cases the arseniate of soda was begun in doses of 5 milligrammes (1-14th grain), and increased at the end of a few days to 10, 15, and, finally, 20 milligrammes ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain). Beyond that dose, symptoms of gastralgia, vomiting, and diarrhœa are apt to come on, and should be guarded against. It may be given in gum julep, in Bordeaux wine, in syrup of cinchona, or syrup of gum. The following formula may be employed, and the medicine left in the charge of families, for use during several weeks: Syrup of cinchona, 300 grammes (℥x); arseniate of soda, 5 centigrammes (gr. j): one or two teaspoonfuls each day; each teaspoonful containing about 1 milligramme ($\frac{1}{70}$ grain) of the arseniate of soda. In this dose, and with the precaution of increasing it gradually, the arseniate of soda presents no danger. Its effects are, to increase the appetite and produce a richer sanguification, manifested by a ruddy colour of the skin, muscular energy, and an unmistakable appearance of health. Such results, says the author, are not to be despised in the case of scrofulous subjects, pale, emaciated, and exhausted by long suppurations and mucous discharges; and it is on these grounds that he recommends the arseniate. He does not propose it, however, as a specific, but only as a tonic or corroborant, which stimulates the appetite and imparts increased activity to the molecular nutrition of the tissues. In scrofulous constitutions, it is the slowness of the movements of nutrition, and of the exchange of the circulating materials, which gives the diseases their peculiarly chronic character. In this respect the arsenical medication is useful, as perhaps the cod-liver oil is also, by stimulating nutrition; and the results obtained should induce practitioners to have recourse to it. It must be noted, however, that the arseniate of soda is suitable only in scrofulous diseases of the cutaneous, mucous, and glandular textures. Its efficacy is doubtful in diseases of the bones; and it is only a palliative in the case of tertiary scrofula, that is, in tuberculization.—*Edinburgh Med. Journ.*, March, 1861, from *Bulletin Gén. de Therap.*, Nov. 1860.

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15. *The Grape Cure.* By Dr. Aran.—Grapes were used therapeutically by the ancients; but the special application of them to the treatment of certain classes of disease dates only about twenty or thirty years back, and is confined, as is well known, to certain localities of the Continent. The method is thus described: The grape cure, as understood in Switzerland and Germany, consists in making grapes the basis of the alimentation during an interval of time extending from two to five or six weeks. The cure itself may be strong or mild. In the *strong* cure, the arrangements are as follows: The patient rises very early in the morning, and, after having swallowed a large glass of cold water, he goes, if he has sufficient strength, into the vineyard, where he eats one or two pounds of grapes, pulled from the vines, and still wet with the morning dew; these he eats without bread, or, if his stomach has difficulty in supporting the grapes alone, he may take a small roll of half an ounce to two ounces. After this repast, the patient, according to circumstances, is either subjected to frictions over the whole body, or he takes a bath, or he engages in gymnastic exercises, or he simply takes a walk. At eleven o'clock, another repast, consisting of three or four pounds of grapes; after which again a walk; and at two o'clock a frugal meal, composed chiefly of herbs, with grapes for dessert. In the afternoon, another repast of grapes of three to four pounds. Lastly, before going to bed, from one to three